



MODLAND VALIDATION METHODS

- Radiative Transfer Models
 - » compare satellite data to modelled output
 - » compare simple parameterizations to complex models
 - » BRDF angular extrapolation and interpolation for V.I., normalized angles and albedo
- Field Correlation Measurements (Test Sites)
 - » LAI, fAPAR and NPP measured at test sites
 - » Surface Temperature & Emissivity flat uniform sites, inland lakes
 - » BRDF/ Albedo tower measurements at representative sites

Aircraft Data

- » Surface Reflectance, Vegetation Indices, BRDF, Snow and Land Cover, Fire - test algorithms and larger scale aggregation over heterogeneous/transect surfaces (MAS/ASAS/AVIRIS/POLDER)
- » Test surface reflectance retrieval
- » Surface Temperature test day/night algorithm





- Existing Satellite Data (Pre-launch)
 - » Surface Reflectance, Vegetation Indices, BRDF, Snow and Land Cover, NPP, Fire - test algorithms and examine effects of satellite sampling geometries, surface heterogeneity and sparse temporal sampling (AVHRR, TM, GOES)
- Future Satellite Data
 - » SeaWifs, POLDER, SPOT VEGETATION, GLI to investigate improved algorithms using more advanced sensors
 - » Intercomparison of EOS products (Landsat 7, MISR, ASTER)





PRE-LAUNCH VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

- Radiation Surface Parameters
 - » Surface reflectance, vegetation indices and BRDF/Albedo validation of reflectance retrieval using:
 - complex BRDF models
 - field radiometric measurements (e.g., PARABOLA and others)
 - aircraft/satellite data for heterogeneity effects and robustness
 - Surface temperature using field spectroradiometric measurements
- Non-Radiation Surface Parameters
 - » NPP model intercomparison e.g. VEMAP , IGBP GAIM/PIK
 - » Surface Emissivity, LAI/ fAPAR, NPP in-situ surface measurements from previous and planned intensive field campaigns (e.g. FIFE, BOREAS, LBA), distributed test sites (EOS Validation Test Site Program) and targets of opportunity





Image-based Parameters

- » Thermal anomalies, snow/ice, and landcover prototype detection and mapping algorithms with aircraft, satellite imagery and some field measurements
- » examine effects of satellite sampling times and resolution e.g.TM, AVHRR, DMSP, GOES





• MODLAND TEST SITE REQUIREMENTS

- MODLAND will use the EOS Validation Test Site Hierarchy
 with emphasis on 50-60 globally distributed sites, with minimum size of 3 km x 3 km, in a range of surface/atmosphere/illumination conditions
- Measurement Types at Test Sites
 - P = once per year
 - I = infrequent (weekly, monthly and/or seasonally)
 - F = frequent (daily at overpass times)
- Atmospheric correction:
 - » F aerosol optical depth and properties
 - » F water vapor
 - » F ozone
 - » F hemispherical and directional up(down)welling radiance in 7 bands
 - » F cloud characterization





- Surface Parameters (radiometry/surface characteristics)
 - » P topography, landscape parameters
 - » P type/species composition (incl. understory)
 - » I disturbance
 - » I vegetation structure (LAI, LAD, biomass, % cover)
 - » I phenology (greenup, peak standing biomass, senescence, leaf fall)
 - » I vegetation, litter and soil optics and emissivity
 - » I soil properties (incl. moisture)
 - » F surface temperature
 - » F/I radiometry: fAPAR, albedo, full spectral BRDF & BTDF of canopy, soil, and litter, thermal up/downwelling
 - » F CO2 and Water flux
- Meteorological/Boundary layer
 - » F vapor pressure deficit, air temperature, standard meteorological tower parameters





- Test Site Requirements cont'd
 - Proposed distributed test-site matrix:
 - » 3 north polar region
 - » 8 northern (boreal)
 - » 6 North America
 - » 6 western Europe
 - » 6 eastern Europe
 - » 18 Tropical belt
 - » 15 southern hemisphere temperate
 - » 3 south polar region
 - Build on existing site networks where possible e.g. LTER, IGBP Transects
 - Add heterogeneity and transitional sites for post-launch
 - Include IDS site measurement requirements as appropriate e.g., latent and sensible heat fluxes





MODLAND INTENSIVE CAMPAIGNS and TEST SITES

- MODLAND will participate in International Intensive Field Campaigns:
 - » Opportunities for product string end-to-end testing
 - » Interaction with broader science community
 - » Science application of MODLAND products
- Previous and Planned Intensive Campaigns include:
 - » FIFE, BOREAS, OTTER, HAPEX-Sahel, MONSOON'90, NOPEX, TRACE- SAFARI
 - » LBA, CARBON AMERICA, SALSA (planned)
- MODIS Campaigns (interdisciplinary)
 - » SCAR- A/B/C
 - » Southern Africa 1999 (MODLAND planned)
 - » Other TBD





- MODLAND Test Sites

- » Test Site emphasis for MODLAND Validation
- » Collaborative sites being developed with on-going monitoring programs e.g. LTER / GAP / GLCTS / ARM / AERONET / EURO-FLUX - close coordination with field scientists
- » MODLAND working closely with international coordination activities e.g. IGBP transect sites, GTOS development
- MODLAND will integrate its site requirements with the EOS Validation Test Site Program - multi-instrument design.
- » Need to ensure satellite acquisition strategy for EOS and non-EOS Sensors for the EOS test sites
- » Need to ensure effective test site data system implementation